

FOR SALE—5-acre suburban property, car line, close in, value growing rapidly. Soon ready to cut into lots. Owned by non-resident. Small brick house, windmill.
E. E. PASCOE, 110 N. Center St.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

FOR SALE—5 acres, alfalfa, fruit and garden; 4-room house, furnished; 5 Jersey cows, horse and buggy; 125 laying hens, garden and wagon tools; location, close in; \$2,550 takes it. Come quick if you want this.
E. E. PASCOE, 110 N. Center Street

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. 14 PAGES PHOENIX, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1911. 14 PAGES VOL. XXI. NO. 277.

THE PRESIDENT APPROVES NEW MEXICO'S CONSTITUTION

Transmits Certificate To Congress With Favorable Recommendation

A NEW STAR IN THE GALAXY IS THEREBY ASSURED

A Failure of Congress to Approve at This Session Will Be Followed By the Presidential Proclamation—Senator Gore of Oklahoma Will Present a New Bill for the Admission of Arizona, an Action Taken to Indicate That Its Constitution is Not Acceptable.

Washington, Feb. 24.—President Taft transmitted to congress today the certificates of the officers of the territory of New Mexico as to the vote on the constitution of the new state at the elections held January 21, and accompanied it with the recommendation that congress approve the new constitution.

The president points out that the enabling act provides that the constitution shall be submitted to the president and congress for approval and that if the president approves it and congress fails to do so at this session, the president shall have power to authorize the governor of New Mexico to issue his proclamation for an election of state officers.

The president says the constitution was prepared in accordance with the act of congress, has been duly ratified by the people of New Mexico and should receive the approval of congress.

NEW MOVE FOR ARIZONA.

Senator Gore Will Introduce Another Bill.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—(Special.)—Senator Gore of Oklahoma, it was stated today, will introduce in the senate a bill for the admission of Arizona as a state at once.

Members of the Arizona delegation who came here in the interest of statehood have been in conference with Senator Gore and others. The announcement today of the introduction of the bill is taken to mean that it has been ascertained that the constitution ratified by the people of that territory is not acceptable.

Mayor Christy of Phoenix, who has been here urging the passage of a bill authorizing the city of Phoenix to use a part of its sewer bond fund for the purchase of a private system, left for home tonight.

Col. H. L. Pickett of Tombstone and Eugene Brady O'Neill of Phoenix were heard before the senate subcommittee on territories today protesting against the passage of a bill authorizing the removal of the county seat of Cochise county from Tombstone. Postmaster Cassidy of Bisbee and Dr. Wright of Douglas spoke in favor of the bill.

A WANDERING YOUTH FOUND BY ROOSEVELT

Nine-Year-Old Boy Separated From His Parents.

New York, Feb. 24.—"What's the trouble, son?" asked a thick-set man with glasses and a strong set of teeth, today, of a youngster he found crying against the iron fence that surrounds Gramercy park.

"I'm lost," sniffed the lad.

"Better turn him in to Flannely, hadn't we?" suggested the man to his companion.

"I think it's Flannely now at the Twenty-second street station."

The small boy continued to sniffle, but he went along docilely. At the station house desk, Flannely looked up from his blotter in amazement as he saw standing before him Theodore Roosevelt, formerly his chief, and Colonel Francisco Vinton Greene, who later had succeeded Mr. Roosevelt.

As, for the small boy, he was so amazed and delighted to learn what distinguished persons had rescued him that he almost forgot his name. He is Albert Gunet, aged 9, of Monongahela, Pa., and he came to town today with his parents, who will sail tomorrow for Belgium on the steamer Lapland. He strayed from their hotel and could not find his way back.

A ROTHSCHILD AGROUND.

Cape San Antonio, Cuba, Feb. 24.—Baron Rothschild's yacht, *Almah*, with aboard, is aground twelve miles south of Cape San Antonio, on the south side of the island.

The vessel is in no immediate danger.

DRAMATIC CRITICISM THE PARISIAN STYLE

It is Directed Wholly at the Author's Personality and Race.

Paris, Feb. 24.—There were riotous scenes at the Comedie Francaise tonight in the course of the production of Henry Bernstein's "Apres Moi," rivaling those which, in 1891, forced the withdrawal after two presentations of Victor Sardou's "Thermidor."

M. Lepine, prefect of police, had hundreds of police and republican guards scattered about inside the theater. The first act, where "Le Burgin" is asked the question: "What is the most irreparable thing in life?" a man in the balcony rose and shouted a coarse epithet as a response.

Instantly the theater was in an uproar. Cries of "Put him out" and of "No, no" were everywhere yelled as detectives dragged the offending man from his seat. This demonstration was followed by cries of "Deserter" and "Down with the Jews." It was several minutes before the manifestations ceased and permitted the actors to proceed.

A moment later pigeons, which had been hurled from the gallery, caused women in the audience to shriek as they fluttered helplessly in the orchestra.

In an intermission after the first act, the "Camelots du Roi" started a riot in the gallery and as they were dragged out several were struck by adherents of Bernstein. After this scores of spectators, men and women, with threatening gestures, engaged in loud arguments, for and against the play.

The climax of the disorder was reached in the second act, when six men barricaded themselves in a loge and caused a suspension of the play for five minutes by blowing fish

horns. Finally the police battered in the door and arrested the disturbers.

There is a sensational controversy going on in the newspapers concerning Bernstein, who has written a letter to Le Matin admitting that he had deserted from the army four months before his time was up, but he claimed that this act was due to his infatuation for a woman.

Tonight Bernstein wrote a letter to M. Briand, the premier, asking him to give the royalist, Lacour, his liberty temporarily, so that the author may fight a duel with him. Lacour, who is vice president of the *Camelots du Roi*, is in jail for assaulting Premier Briand last November. He sent his seconds to Bernstein yesterday.

D. & R. G. WRECK.

Fireman Probably Fatally Scalded, Passengers Injured.

Denver, Feb. 24.—Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 2, due in Denver at 7:45 o'clock tonight, was wrecked near Edgerton, ten miles north of Colorado Springs, at 7:20 o'clock tonight. The fireman of the second engine was badly scalded and may die, and three passengers who were riding in the day coach were injured.

This news was conveyed to General Passenger Agent Wadleigh in this city by telephone tonight, but the names of the injured had not been learned.

WENT THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Eighteen Killed in Chilean Railroad Wreck.

Valparaiso, Feb. 24.—A railroad train made up of eight cars, in one of which were eighty miners, and the others loaded with cement, broke through the Rancagua bridge, near the American copper mines today.

The bridge crossed a ravine 150 feet deep and the train fell to the bottom. The miners were all Chileans. Eighteen of them were killed and the remainder injured.

The only American hurt is Engineer Albert Bragerton of San Francisco.

AFTER THE LAHM CUP.

A Long Distance Balloon Flight From San Antonio.

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 24.—The balloon *Miss Sofia*, with W. F. Asman and J. M. O'Reilly of St. Louis aboard, ascended 1,000 feet at 8:47 p. m. and headed northwest on its long distance flight.

The balloonists hope to capture the Lahm cup.

WEATHER TODAY.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Forecast for Arizona: Local rains in the south; snow in the north.

MEXICAN FEDERALISTS MASSING AT ENSENADA

PREPARATION TO RECEIVE THE INSURRECTOS.

Movement Against Madero Forces in the East.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 24.—Lieut. Drake, commanding the American forces at Campo, near the Lower California line, received orders today to send a part of his force to Jacumba to guard the border at that place. The order followed a report that scouts supposed to be in advance of the main body of the insurgents were seen today between Picacho and Las Juntas, and were headed west. It is the purpose to prevent the force that is supposed to menace Tia Juana from marching over American territory to get there.

Mexicans in this city today received advices from Vega that powerful reinforcements are on two steamers which are coming up the coast to Ensenada. Four companies of infantry left Mazatlan on the gunboat *Guerrero* yesterday. The steamer *Manuel Herreras* left Mazatlan with three cannon for Ensenada. She is due here tonight.

At Tia Juana today word was received that a part of Vega's force had been started for the border town, and may reach there tomorrow. The place continues under martial law.

SPIES TO BE GIVEN FAIR TRIAL.

Mexico City, Feb. 24.—Assurances were given by the Mexican department of foreign relations today that no summary action would be taken by Mexican army officials in the case of the two Americans arrested near Tia Juana, Lower California, on account of accusations that they were acting as rebel spies.

The foreign office responded today to an urgent note sent by Charles d'Affaires Detring, stating that a full report of the circumstances describing the arrest had been asked for, and that the men would be accorded a full and impartial hearing.

APPROACH TO AHUAMADO.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 24.—After returning to Juarez this afternoon from Lucero with a portion of his command, Col. Rabago today loaded two more trains with troops and left again for Lucero. His total force now is stated to be 900 men.

It is probable that Rabago will reach Lucero about midnight, where he will detain. Lucero is about twelve miles from Ahuamado, the reputed headquarters of Madero.

A construction train will leave Juarez early tomorrow morning to repair the track and bridges destroyed by the insurrectos in the vicinity of Samalayuca.

IT JARRED THE ROADS

The Late Interstate Commerce Commission Decision

AN APPEAL TO BE TAKEN

Among the Announcements is One Gratifying to Arizona, That the Southern Pacific Extension Plans Will Not Be Disturbed.

New York, Feb. 24.—The shippers' victory over the eastern and western railroads in yesterday's decision of the interstate commerce commission enjoining increased freight rates was the axis about which the financial world swung today, both here and abroad, and was responsible for a period of demoralization on the New York stock exchange.

Railroad heads continued to express pessimistic views of the situation, and both here and in Chicago railroad officials, together with their bankers and counsel, discussed the situation and decided to hold a conference on Monday. At these meetings it is understood plans will be made for an appeal to the new commerce court.

Because of the difference in time, the market here had ample warning from London of the effect of the decision. The prices of the American issues declined from 2 to 20 points before the opening in New York, and during the day in London it is estimated that the selling movement of Americans reached 400,000 shares, the greater amount of which was for the New York account.

The trading is said to be the heaviest of any session in London since the so-called Venezuelan panic of 1895, and, according to private cable advices, such issues as Reading, Union Pacific and United States Steel were almost without takers even at marked reductions.

In this city the opening features were Steel, Reading and Union Pacific, which came out in initial blocks of 30,000, 10,000 and 5,000 share lots, respectively, at declines that ranged from 6% in Reading to 4% in Steel. Many other issues suited to the losses among them some standard dividend payers.

The early slump was followed by concerted support, which appeared to come from the most powerful factors, and the market then became dull and fairly stronger. It was not until the final hour, however, that the list made its greatest headway toward improvement, and closing prices were from 1 to 3 points above the day's low level.

Various expressions of opinion on the decision were uttered by the heads of the railroads, most of whom sought to place a most unfavorable interpretation on the statement, that the proposed extensions and new constructions on the Harriman lines as recently announced will not be abandoned. What effect, if any, the decision may have upon proposed railroad financing did not develop in the course of the day.

Pending Monday's meeting, no official action will be taken by the railroads. It is pointed out that the commission has not yet issued any order upon which an appeal can be taken, and it is understood that the fight will be opened with an attack on that part of the Mann-Ellkins bill which gives the commission power to suspend rates.

RAILWAYS UNHURT.

Comment of the Commission on the Decision.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Officials of the interstate commerce commission observed with keen interest today the results and comments on the decision in the railroad rate cases. Some doubt was expressed by those in and about the commission who have been most familiar with these cases as to the roads taking any further action, but that while the agreement admitted wheat and cattle free, it retained the duty on flour and beef meat.

The bill went on the calendar, where it is subject to consideration whenever the senate may decide to take it up.

A FRENCH MARKET.

Absorption of Large Block of Central Pacific Bonds.

New York, Feb. 24.—It was announced here today by an international banking syndicate that a \$50,000,000 issue of Central Pacific Railway company 4 per cent. thirty-five year bonds had been placed with a syndicate of French bankers.

The bonds, which are guaranteed by the Southern Pacific company, will be issued in denominations of 500 francs. An issue of the first \$25,000,000 of the loan will be made shortly in France, it was announced.

and the Great Northern was interested in other than a sentimental or sympathetic way in the cases. Their rates were not touched.

One of the commissioners who would not be quoted by name, said: "None of the lines west of the Missouri river could be affected materially by our action in the western or eastern cases. Their rates, and the rates of all roads are just the same today as they were yesterday. They are disturbed neither in their rates nor their traffic."

The commissioners called attention to the heavy fall in the prices of the Pacific roads which apparently sustained heavier losses than some of the eastern lines, yet they insisted that they were not directly concerned in the decisions and only very moderately concerned, even indirectly.

No formal orders were issued by the commission. It was suggested that the proposed advanced rates be annulled before March 10 and if they were not withdrawn by that time the commission would issue an order putting the existing rates into effect for at least two years.

On such an order the railroads could appeal to the commerce court, but it was argued here today that if they were defeated in that court they would be in a worse position than now, because their rates would then have to remain in effect two years, in compliance with the commission's order.

The general expectation about the commission offices is that another effort will be made by the railroads, perhaps in the course of a few months, to obtain an advance in rates.

PRESIDENT LOVETT'S COMMENT.

Los Angeles, Feb. 24.—"The decision announced yesterday is bound to have a depressing effect," said President Lovett discussing the interstate commerce commission decision. "The railroads will be hampered in raising money, but perhaps they may regain the confidence of capital," he added somewhat optimistically.

"We have kept pace with development so far, and intend to continue doing so as long as we can, regardless of temporary disturbances of any kind. It is impossible for the railroads to stand still. I believe in the ultimate judgment of the people and that in the end railroad investments will be treated just as other investments. Our large program of improvements includes all we consider necessary to maintain a high standard of efficiency. We will await the development of what might be regarded as luxuries until a more propitious season."

"We have spent fabulous sums in the past, despite the handicaps put on the railroads by adverse legislation and the restricting of our rights to earn a fair return on legitimate expenditures."

He said the Southern Pacific would continue on page four.

NO RECIPROCITY AT THIS SESSION

BILL REPORTED WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION.

Notice was served that it must take its course.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Opponents of the Canadian reciprocity agreement attempted to put a quietus on legislation on the subject when the McCall bill late today was reported "without recommendation" from the senate committee on finance. So far as the present session of congress is concerned, they took a long step toward accomplishing their purpose.

The return of the bill to the senate by Acting Chairman Burrows of the finance committee was made the occasion for brief speeches both in opposition and in favor of early action.

As only a few days remain to put the bill through a hostile body, the speeches against it were accepted generally as its death knell, until a resurrection should come in an extra session.

Senator Hale, who will retire on March 4, said the committee had yielded to public clamor and had reported it against the real sentiment of a large majority of the committee. He served notice that the bill would have to go to the calendar to take its course, and any effort on the part of any one of whatever authority "to drive" the senate would be an unwarranted assumption of power.

Senator Bailey of Texas, democratic member of the committee, expressed the opinion that the best interests of the agriculturists would be served by the defeat of the bill. In pointing out some of the discriminations from his point of view, the Texas senator said that while the agreement admitted wheat and cattle free, it retained the duty on flour and beef meat.

The bill went on the calendar, where it is subject to consideration whenever the senate may decide to take it up.

ONLY A FILIBUSTER Will Prevent a Victory For Illinois Senator.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—The case involving the right of Senator Lorimer of Illinois to retain his seat was advanced today to a position where the senate must filibuster or vote upon it.

At the conclusion of a three days' speech by Beveridge, the leader of the anti-Lorimer forces, Chairman Burrows of the committee on privileges and elections, made several ineffectual attempts to have a date fixed for a vote on the case. He suggested days as far in advance as March 1, only two days prior to the legislative day on which the Sixty-first congress will expire by constitutional limitation. By a vote of the senate the resolution on the Lorimer case was made the unfinished business.

All opposition for setting a time for a vote came from senators who have announced that they intended to vote to deprive Senator Lorimer of his seat.

Notice of future speeches in opposition to Senator Lorimer were given by Senators Stone, LaFollette, Owen and Crawford. All are anti-Lorimer.

CORONER AND UNDERTAKER.

Former Fatally Hurt En Route to an Inquest.

Ukiah, Calif., Feb. 24.—Thrown over the high grade above Russian river and rolling down the embankment until horses, men and rig crashed into the cold waters of the stream last night, Coroner John Taylor and Theodore Young, an undertaker, are seriously injured, the former perhaps fatally.

Word came in today that Taylor is lying at a farm house on the road to Potter Valley, where the men were going to hold an inquest. In the darkness they trusted to the team to keep the road and were unsuspecting of danger when the vehicle went over the grade.

JAPANESE JOY.

Tokio, Feb. 24.—Ratification by the United States of the new treaty of trade and navigation with Japan was received with universal satisfaction here this morning by both Japanese and Americans.

A leading member of the cabinet, who received the first information concerning the ratification through the Associated Press, said: "America will never regret this fresh evidence of confidence in the good faith of Japan. The United States has done a great thing for this country."

THE SOUTH ALIENATED

Sutherland Amendment Goes Into Borah Resolution

GOVERNMENT WILL CONTROL

If Senators Are to Be Elected by Popular Vote—The Lorimer Case and Bill for Increased Postage on Magazines.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—In less than an hour the senate late today voted the Sutherland amendment into the resolution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, fixed next Tuesday as the time for voting on the resolution itself, made the case involving Senator Lorimer's seat the unfinished business and received the Canadian reciprocity bill from the committee on finance.

In addition there was much discussion of the order of business. Several speeches were arranged, and Senator Penrose gave notice that on Monday he would ask the senate to consider the postoffice appropriation bill which includes the provision increasing the postage on the advertising portions of magazines.

No sooner had Senator Beveridge concluded his speech in opposition to Senator Lorimer than almost a dozen senators began "jockeying" for positions. Senator Hale asked that the unfinished business be laid before the senate. There was the resolution providing for a constitutional amendment and the restricting of our rights to earn a fair return on legitimate expenditures.

He said the Southern Pacific would continue on page four.

Almost before the senators had time to realize what was taking place, the vice president directed the roll call on the amendment offered by Senator Sutherland, eliminating so much of the amendment as takes from congress the right to supervise senatorial elections. The vote resulted in favor of the amendment, 50 to 37.

Mr. Burrows scored an advantage for the Lorimer resolution by having the Lorimer matter made the unfinished business in place of the election of senators by popular vote and the special order. After agreeing to a notice from Mr. Penrose that the postoffice bill should be taken up on Monday the senate went into executive session to consider the Japanese treaty.

Failure to have ratified the new treaty would have delayed the operation of the Japanese program for a year beyond the time when it was planned to put it into effect. It would have meant much to the revenues of Japan, and the continuance of the existing treaty with the United States for another year would not have benefited this government, according to the representations of the state department on the subject.

When the new treaty was received from the president on Tuesday it immediately became the subject of wrangles. Pacific coast senators feared it might have an effect on the labor situation on the western coast by reason of the omission of the clause in the treaty of 1894, which it supercedes, recognizing the right of the government to pass an exclusion law. Friends of the treaty explained that the diplomatic notes accompanying it definitely pledged the Japanese government to prevent an influx of undesirable coolies through the rigid scrutiny of all passports.

An alien without a passport would, of course, be liable to deportation. The California senators, it is said, became satisfied early that the change would not menace the labor situation in their state.

Several other western senators became alarmed, however, at what seemed to them unseemly haste in pressing the senate to act. They delayed sentiment to crystallize in their states, and this move prevented action for three days.

The supporters of the treaty endeavored to show that the presence of the clause on the subject of immigration in the treaty of 1894 was obnoxious to the dignity and pride of the Japanese empire, and especially as under the new treaty a similar clause is in any treaty with any other country. It was argued further that the existing treaty would have expired in another year and this country could not hope to induce Japan to sign a new treaty containing such a clause.

After a full discussion today, the western senators said they would not stand in the way of ratification, which was accomplished without a roll call.

FORMER FATALLY HURT EN ROUTE TO AN INQUEST.

Ukiah, Calif., Feb. 24.—Thrown over the high grade above Russian river and rolling down the embankment until horses, men and rig crashed into the cold waters of the stream last night, Coroner John Taylor and Theodore Young, an undertaker, are seriously injured, the former perhaps fatally.

Word came in today that Taylor is lying at a farm house on the road to Potter Valley, where the men were going to hold an inquest. In the darkness they trusted to the team to keep the road and were unsuspecting of danger when the vehicle went over the grade.

JAPANESE JOY.

Tokio, Feb. 24.—Ratification by the United States of the new treaty of trade and navigation with Japan was received with universal satisfaction here this morning by both Japanese and Americans.

A leading member of the cabinet, who received the first information concerning the ratification through the Associated Press, said: "America will never regret this fresh evidence of confidence in the good faith of Japan. The United States has done a great thing for this country."

CORONER AND UNDERTAKER.

Former Fatally Hurt En Route to an Inquest.

Ukiah, Calif., Feb. 24.—Thrown over the high grade above Russian river and rolling down the embankment until horses, men and rig crashed into the cold waters of the stream last night, Coroner John Taylor and Theodore Young, an undertaker, are seriously injured, the former perhaps fatally.

Word came in today that Taylor is lying at a farm house on the road to Potter Valley, where the men were going to hold an inquest. In the darkness they trusted to the team to keep the road and were unsuspecting of danger when the vehicle went over the grade.

JAPANESE JOY.

Tokio, Feb. 24.—Ratification by the United States of the new treaty of trade and navigation with Japan was received with universal satisfaction here this morning by both Japanese and Americans.

A leading member of the cabinet, who received the first information concerning the ratification through the Associated Press, said: "America will never regret this fresh evidence of confidence in the good faith of Japan. The United States has done a great thing for this country."

CORONER AND UNDERTAKER.

Former Fatally Hurt En Route to an Inquest.

Ukiah, Calif., Feb. 24.—Thrown over the high grade above Russian river and rolling down the embankment until horses, men and rig crashed into the cold waters of the stream last night, Coroner John Taylor and Theodore Young, an undertaker, are seriously injured, the former perhaps fatally.

Word came in today that Taylor is lying at a farm house on the road to Potter Valley, where the men were going to hold an inquest. In the darkness they trusted to the team to keep the road and were unsuspecting of danger when the vehicle went over the grade.

JAPANESE JOY.

Tokio, Feb. 24.—Ratification by the United States of the new treaty of trade and navigation with Japan was received with universal satisfaction here this morning by both Japanese and Americans.

A leading member of the cabinet, who received the first information concerning the ratification through the Associated Press, said: "America will never regret this fresh evidence of confidence in the good faith of Japan. The United States has done a great thing for this country."

OPPOSITION WITHDRAWN

Easy Ratification of the New Japanese Treaty

WESTERN FEARS QUIETED

Trust is Put in the Honor of the Island Empire to Prevent an Influx of Coolie Laborers to This Country.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The new Japanese treaty of trade and navigation was ratified today, after a two hours' executive session of the senate. While the apprehension of western senators that the treaty might let down the bars to coolie labor was not entirely removed, these senators contented themselves with expressing their solicitude. They interposed no objection to ratification.

The action in promptly confirming the new agreement is expected to do more to prove the feeling of cordiality that this country has for Japan than anything done for many years. It is regarded as a manifestation of the highest confidence in the advanced civilization of that nation. The effect will be to permit Japan to enter at once upon a reorganization of its financial system and the making of new tariffs with all nations.

Japan's treaties with other powers are to expire July 17. That with the United States, by reason of its later ratification, would have continued until the same date a year later had not this government consented to its expiration at the same time as the others.

Failure to have ratified the new treaty would have delayed the operation of the Japanese program for a year beyond the time when it was planned to put it into effect. It would have meant much to the revenues of Japan, and the continuance of the existing treaty with the United States for another year would not have benefited this government, according to the representations of the state department on the subject.

When the new treaty was received from the president on Tuesday it immediately became the subject of wrangles. Pacific coast senators feared it might have an effect on the labor situation on the western coast by reason of the omission of the clause in the treaty of 1894, which it supercedes, recognizing the right of the government to pass an exclusion law. Friends of the treaty explained that the diplomatic notes accompanying it definitely pledged the Japanese government to prevent an influx of undesirable coolies through the rigid scrutiny of all passports.

An alien without a passport would, of course, be liable to deportation. The California senators, it is said, became satisfied early that the change would not menace the labor situation in their state.

Several other western senators became alarmed, however, at what seemed to them unseemly haste in pressing the senate to act. They delayed sentiment to crystallize in their states, and this move prevented action for three days.

The supporters of the treaty endeavored to show that the presence of the clause on the subject of immigration in the treaty of 1894 was obnoxious to the dignity and pride of the Japanese empire, and especially as under the new treaty a similar clause is in any treaty with any other country. It was argued further that the existing treaty would have expired in another year and this country could not hope to induce Japan to sign a new treaty containing such a clause.

After a full discussion today, the western senators said they would not stand in the way of ratification, which was accomplished without a roll call.

Come and Be Convinced
Great Reductions on Entire Stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Hollow Ware and Flat Ware.
N. FRIEDMAN MANUFACTURING JEWELER
33 West Washington Street.